

South America's Big Cats

Naturetrek Tour Report

13 - 28 October 2018



Jaguar by Chris Cooper



Puma by Paul Goodliffe



Agami Heron by Keith Buchanan



Lesser Rhea by Roger Bennett

Report compiled by Keith Buchanan
Images courtesy of Chris Cooper, Paul Goodliffe, Roger Bennett and Keith Buchanan



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Keith Buchanan (Naturetrek leader), Matias Ballarini (Chile Guide) and Paulo Ribeiro (Brazil Guide) with 11 Naturetrek clients.

Day 1/2

Saturday 13th/Sunday 14th October

It takes a long time to get to Patagonia and our destination of Punta Arenas, just north of Tierra Del Fuego, required two days of travel from the UK. Getting through passport control at Santiago can take longer than expected and we had rather a rush to catch our plane to Punta Arenas but we made it! Here we met Matias, our guide for the first part of the trip, and the final three members of our group joined us at the hotel in Punta Arenas. On our way to the hotel, in the failing light, we did manage to glimpse Southern Giant Petrel and Imperial Cormorant in the Magellan Strait.

Day 3

Monday 15th October

We began our first full day with a stop at some old piers in the Magellan Strait. Here we familiarised ourselves with both adult and juvenile Dolphin Gulls and King and Imperial Cormorants. Out to sea were distant Southern Giant Petrels and the occasional albatross. Dark Bellied Cinclodes were hopping around on the shingle.

Our second stop was at a wetland site in the town; Humedal Tres Puentes. Although bisected by a busy road there were many interesting birds to be seen and we started to grapple with the local wildfowl. Crested Ducks (with ducklings), Upland Geese and Steamer Ducks all caught our attention while the Magellanic Oystercatchers had a rather more familiar appearance.

Our third stop, at the Shackleton Pier, produced Rock Cormorants and more of those cheeky Cinclodes while out to sea we saw our first Southern Fulmars. Moving north out of the town we stopped briefly at a lake to admire the elegant and cautious Chilean Flamingos, in contrast to the Rufous-collared Sparrow which sang for us from a post almost within touching distance. Shortly after, we had close views of a lovely Coscoroba Swan, which was sitting on a nest close to the road.

Our route took us through the narrowest point of South America, north east of Punta Arenas. Following a quick coffee and comfort stop without the coffee (the electricity was down) we passed on through the striking Patagonian Steppe landscape to Puerto Natales where we had our picnic lunch by the seafront, which at this point was the Pacific. Here Brown-hooded Gulls and Black-necked Swans entertained us over lunch before we headed north again. On the way, we stopped several times for the majestic Andean Condors which appeared periodically, with up to 10 visible at one stop! A single Black-chested Buzzard Eagle provided contrast with these magnificent birds.

Finally arriving in the stunning Torres Del Paine National Park, we met up with Jorge, our Puma tracker, and headed off along a footpath, passing close by a group of Guanacos, grazing unconcernedly near the road. We arrived below a rocky outcrop and peered intently upwards. Eventually we spotted an ear! This turned out to be a one year old Puma which was soon joined by its sibling. A head appearing above the ridge revealed the presence of the mother who walked off down the ridge and back along the footpath we had used. She had been named 'Rock Art' after the location where she had been first observed. She walked right by a Park ranger who took some backward steps when she showed a momentary interest in him! We followed her back along the path

at a discrete distance, listening to the alarm calls of the Guanacos as she passed by - a wonderful start. Driving on, we got to our beautifully situated hotel about 8pm, more than ready for dinner and bed.

Day 4

Tuesday 16th October

An early start gave us the best chance to relocate the mother and cubs from the previous day. We found the cubs resting on a high lookout point while the mother unsuccessfully stalked a Guanaco below. She then called the cubs and we had wonderful views as the three Pumas walked past our group and strode off up the neighbouring hill, watched all the time by single 'sentinel' Guanacos. We followed this up with a visit to the spectacular Cascada Paine waterfall where we were all fascinated by a pair of Torrent Ducks forging their way upstream, seemingly effortlessly against a heavy current.

For our picnic we travelled to the Laguna Azul and ate with a view of this lovely lake. We walked back to the vehicle alongside a wet flash which borders the lake and, with the sun behind us, we enjoyed the beautiful Chiloe Wigeon and Yellow-billed Pintail on the water. It also gave us a good opportunity to study the differences between the Red-gartered Coot and the White-winged coot. As we did this, we were distracted by the strange calls of a party of Black-faced Ibis flying overhead. At the vehicle we watched a Fiery-eyed Diucon collecting nesting material.

Finally, we went back to the Pumas, and again watched an unsuccessful stalk by the mother, the 'sentinel' Guanaco spotting her and giving its characteristic alarm call. Following this it was back to the hotel for a well-earned dinner.

Day 5

Wednesday 17th October

Today we went to the beautiful Lake Sarmiento, where Jorge had found a female Puma asleep on the shore. She had only one eye and consequently had been named 'Blinka'. She was thought to have lost the eye in a disagreement with a male Puma. It turned out she had a 'friend', Arlo, an 18 month old male, independent but not yet sexually mature. He walked towards her but then diverted up the valley away from the lake shore. He suddenly caught sight of two Guanacos and headed back towards the lake shore. However, they had seen him so he lay down above the edge of the lake.

Moving on, our first stop was a small lake near the Sarmiento entrance to the park. This was a delightful setting and, with the sun behind us, we enjoyed the White-tufted grebes and Andean Ruddy Ducks. Our next stop provided a breathtaking view of the 'Horns' - the dramatic rocky structures at the heart of the park, then on to another lake, fringed with the ever-graceful Chilean Flamingoes. The Salto Grande waterfall provided another wonderful view of the 'Three Towers' and the 'Horns' as well as a distant view of our hotel on Lake Pehoe.

Our lunch stop was on the shores of Lake Toro, at the park's administrative HQ. Here we found Ashy-headed Geese and Black-necked Swans.

The Grey Lake gave us the opportunity to walk in some native Southern Beech woodland and see something of its bird fauna, such as the Thorn-tailed Rayadito. As we looked out at the small icebergs near the lake shore we had the slightly incongruous sight of a European Brown Hare running across the bare sand.

Then it was back to Lake Sarmiento where we had lovely views of the young male Puma, lit by the afternoon sun. Shortly afterwards the female, Blinka, walked right past us, no more than 7 metres away – a fantastic experience!

Day 6

Thursday 18th October

This morning we headed straight back to Lake Sarmiento. Close by the road we found the three cubs of another female 'Sarmiento'. We were fascinated to watch them playing with the remains of a recent kill; a Patagonian Hog-nosed Skunk. Their mother moved up the hill, attempting to stalk the grazing Guanacos. The cubs followed, but their inexperience meant that they were spotted by the Guanacos, and that hunt was over. A hard lesson. Most females leave their cubs behind for just that reason. We were amused to watch one of the cubs then attempt to just walk up to the Guanacos – with predictable results!

That afternoon we left the park to explore the Baguales or 'feral' mountains. This name apparently derives from the feral horses which originally escaped during the early settler/indigenous population skirmishes. The landscape changed and became more heavily vegetated. We watched small groups of Lesser (or Darwin's) Rheas moving in their stately fashion. As we climbed into the mountains we spotted Andean Condors sailing on the thermals, and a Black-chested Buzzard Eagle with its strange bat like silhouette. An American Snipe was sitting on a nest right in the open, in a field of cattle. We were interested to see the Estancias – ranches which were once small settlements in themselves, with the large workforce originally living in the complex.

Then it was back to Sarmiento for a last look at the Pumas, sitting high on a hilltop surveying the scene below them in that leisurely way that only a top predator can do. Then, with that last session with the Pumas, we reluctantly headed back to the hotel in order to pack for our departure the next day.

We had had an extraordinary time with the Pumas. We had seen them in all seven of our sessions over three and a half days – a first for Matias, our guide, and had seen nine different individuals.

Day 7

Friday 19th October

This was our transfer day back to Punta Arenas and, sadly, our stay in the spectacular Torres Del Paine was coming to an end. We left the park by a different route to the one we had entered by, and proceeded down the west side, alongside Lake Toro. We stopped at a lakeside viewpoint and had a group photo in the bright morning sunshine. As we drove away, a Chilean Flicker was spotted in a treetop but the road conditions did not allow us to stop and we carried on, slightly disappointed not to have got a better look. However, something amazing was about to happen. A little further on another woodpecker was spotted in a treetop and we were able to safely pull over. 'It' turned out to be a pair of Magellanic Woodpeckers, the male with a red head and small crest, the female with a black head and exuberant quiff of feathers on top. These are the largest of the Chilean woodpeckers and we watched male and female feeding on opposite branches above a fork in the tree. But suddenly, without preamble, the male flew across to the female and proceeded to mate with her. Mission accomplished he flew back to his original branch and started feeding again.

After this, we proceeded to the Mylodon cave. Discovered in 1895, this cave contained the remains of the extinct Mylodon, a genus of giant ground sloths, as well as other extinct animals and evidence of early human habitation.

As we arrived, a very tame Chimango Caracara flew over and landed on our wing mirror! After a walk around this interesting site we drove on towards Punta Arenas, noting the Crested Caracaras along the way, as well as two Black – chested Buzzard Eagles. The weather in Punta Arenas was unusually calm and warm, and a walk along the seafront, by the edge of the Magellan Strait, gave clear views of the mountains of Tierra del Fuego across the Strait. It was also another opportunity to admire the ranks of Imperial and Neotropical cormorants gathered on the old piers.

Day 8

Saturday 20th October

Today we had an early flight to commence our transfer to Brazil and the second phase of the trip. Flying first to Santiago, we then caught a connecting flight. Arriving in Sao Paulo, a slight hitch occurred when we were not met as expected, but the hotel's courtesy shuttle bus came to the rescue and we arrived safely at our overnight hotel.

Day 9

Sunday 21st October

A short internal flight from Sao Paulo this morning took us to the town of Cuiaba. Here we were met by Paulo, our guide for the Brazilian leg of the trip. Pausing for lunch in a colourful and noisy local restaurant, we then set off on the initially tarmaced section of the Transpantaneira, heading into the Pantanal, the world's largest wetland. This road is raised above the surrounding landscape and so offers good views of wildlife along the way and, as it is unsurfaced for most of the way, progress is necessarily slow – which is good for wildlife observation. Intermittent rain allowed us to pop out of the vehicle at regular intervals to sample the surrounding delights. Almost everything was new so we did have to restrain ourselves a little, in order to get to the lodge at a reasonable hour. One of the first birds we saw was a Limpkin, that taxonomic oddity which is the only member of its family, characteristically feeding on snails. We also had our first encounters with the Yacare Caiman and the Capybara, the world's largest rodent. Other delights were families of Jabiru storks standing on their enormous nests, Black and Yellow-headed Vultures and the ubiquitous and noisy Chaco Chachalacas.

We arrived at the lodge at about 5pm, and quickly settled into our comfortable accommodation. We were surrounded by Pantanal wildlife and some took the opportunity to ascend the observation tower which had been erected beside the Jabiru nest, where a gaggle of scruffy youngsters watched our antics morosely. At 5.30pm we visited the observation point overlooking the place where a little chicken was put out to attract the Ocelots which bred nearby. Normally really difficult to see, these animals were habituated to the extent that, although completely wild, they would tolerate the presence of human observers. We got lucky and had wonderful views of one individual which visited twice in about an hour of observation.

But the day wasn't finished yet. At 8pm, after dinner, we ventured out on a night drive to see what else we could spot. Caiman and Capybara were quickly evident, followed by a nightjar on the road and a brief glimpse of a Crab-eating Raccoon. But that was enough for one day and we retired gratefully to bed.

Day 10

Monday 22nd October

Early morning birding around the Lodge produced a list of wonderful local birds: feeders attracted Yellow – billed Cardinals and Saffron Finches; Purplish Jays gorged on fallen fruit; Jabirus stalked around the riverbank and a Green–barred Woodpecker flew backwards and forwards from its nesthole.

But it was time to go so once again we drove back out to the Transpantaneira and proceeded towards Porto Joffre. Every now and again we stopped to look at the wildlife which surrounded us. At an abandoned building we located two Great Horned Owls, gazing balefully down on us from the canopy. A Green Kingfisher gave us close views nearby. Greater Rheas patrolled the grasslands, including one male shepherding its young. At a bridge we stopped to admire the intricately woven nests of the Yellow–rumped Caciques. These beautiful birds were being tormented by a Piratical Flycatcher, a specialist at stealing their eggs. A gorgeous Orange–backed Troupial dazzled from the top of the tree.

We had further stops for parties of the wonderfully named Southern Screamers and the delightful Fork–tailed Flycatchers and eventually arrived in Porto Joffre in mid– morning. A boat ride up to the Flotel followed, where we arrived in time for lunch and a briefing about the facility, which is moored on the Piquiri River, a tributary of the Cuiaba.

After lunch we climbed into our boat and headed upriver to look for Jaguars. There was much to see apart from the cats. Blue–throated Piping Guans flew heavily into riverside trees; an elusive Green and Rufous Kingfisher diverted us and Black Skimmers sat on the sandbanks. Much to our excitement, after a short time we located a Jaguar: a two or three year old female called Ginger. We followed her as she hunted along the bank of the river, periodically slipping into the water to swim. She attempted, unsuccessfully, to catch a Caiman, then sat obligingly by the waterside to be photographed. As we headed back to the hotel in the gathering darkness, Band–tailed Nighthawks skimmed over the water. The evening finished with a fascinating post–dinner talk about Jaguars.

Day 11

Tuesday 23rd October

Leaving the hotel at first light, we headed along the Piquiri but hadn't gone far when a small head was spotted in the water. This turned out to be a Neotropical Otter, the smaller cousin of the much better known Giant River Otter. As we progressed upriver, we found both adult and young Black Skimmers sharing the beach with Yellow–billed Terns, Pied Plovers and Ringed Plovers. We entered the Cuiaba River and from there, the Black Channel. Here we found a family party of five Giant River Otters. Manically busy, they swam and dived incessantly along the river margin, regularly surfacing with catfish which they ate voraciously, often sitting astride logs to do so. We noted that their throat markings were distinctive, allowing individuals to be identified.

We found a second group of three, known by some as the 'three musketeers', also fishing and feeding astride sunken logs. A fascinating detail was a Caiman slowly following them, waiting apparently for left–overs. Some birds also do this and we watched a Great Kiskadee sitting on an overhanging branch and taking a great interest in the otters below.

Amazingly, we found a third group of Giant River Otters: these four were stretched out on the bank, sleeping in the heat of the day. Our guide considered that they were in a dangerously exposed position, as Jaguar sometimes predate them.

At lunchtime, back at the Flotel, some of us caught a glimpse of something in the river, on the far side. We all went outside, where we were greeted with strange cries. The culprit turned out to be a lone Giant River Otter, calling continuously. This was thought to be an individual which had got separated from the family group, perhaps while feeding, and was crying plaintively to try and re-establish contact.

On the afternoon trip a Jaguar was spotted but stayed in deep cover. Peering hard at the riverside vegetation, with a little imagination, one could see a pale flank with two or three spots but no identification was possible. Later, as the light was fading, we found a three to four year old male – Mali – which was hunting along the edge of the river but largely hunting by swimming quietly along the water's edge. He crossed the river, the watching boats parting to make way for him. All this was an interesting contrast to the stalk and pounce strategy of the Pumas we had watched earlier. Although Jaguars also stalk, often they seem to quietly make their way along river banks, hoping to surprise a Caiman or Capybara. We also observed Mali scent marking.

As we made our way back, we realised that we had seen up to 17 Giant River Otters as well as the Jaguars. What a day!

Day 12

Wednesday 24th October

Another early start brought us back up to the Black Channel. We quickly encountered the Giant River Otters we had watched the previous day: we watched them at one of the many den sites in their territory. We also took the opportunity to compare the Great Kiskadees with the Rusty-margined Flycatchers which have very similar plumage. As we waited for more mammal activity we watched other birds: a Solitary Cacique and its pendulous nest and a tiny Piculet woodpecker, but then we got the call that another Jaguar had been seen and we were off in pursuit.

This Jaguar was walking along the riverbank, and then crossed the river. He appeared to have only one functioning eye and he turned out to be Mick, an older male which had become a You Tube star when an observer got video footage of him stalking and killing a Caiman. We encountered a second Jaguar which walked dramatically out onto a fallen tree overhanging the river but then disappeared into thick vegetation. This was Mali. A third individual was just visible under a tree, his presence betrayed by a flicking tail. This turned out to be Balam, another male. He wasn't moving as he had a recently killed Caiman nearby.

Heading out again in the afternoon, we had a brief look at Mali as he worked his way along the edge of the river then disappeared. We went back to Balam who had moved away from the kill (many vultures sitting on the tree giving away its location) and was now under a more distant tree. Returning once more to Mali, we were rewarded when he emerged onto a beach and started working his way along it. He and a Jabiru Stork regarded each other suspiciously as he walked past. We positioned our boat just downstream of the beach and, as the sun was setting, Mali walked directly towards us across the beach, giving great photographic opportunities.

Day 13

Thursday 25th October

Shortly after setting off we found a small troop of Black Howlers in a riverside tree. One adult male was accompanied by four females and young.

We had not gone far in the boat when we spotted a Jaguar emerging from reeds on the left bank. This was Henry 2nd! But he reappeared only briefly and we travelled on upriver. In the Black Channel we again found the female Jaguar Ginger and we watched her for some time. Periodically she would freeze then go into stalk mode but she was not successful while we watched. As we waited for her to re-emerge, three Giant River Otters began feeding right beside the boat, in their usual frenetic style. As we had observed previously, they were shadowed by a wary Caiman. We also watched a pair of industrious Pale-legged Horneros, their ingenious mud nest perched above the water.

After lunch, instead of entering the Cuiaba River we continued on up the Piquiri and, after a brief encounter with more Giant River Otters, we reached the Piquiri Lodge. On approaching the buildings we were almost overwhelmed by a wealth of birdlife. Crested Caracaras hopped about on the lawn and various parrots and parakeets flew overhead. Also hopping about were some Chestnut-bellied Guans, a globally threatened species with a tiny distribution. But undoubtedly the stars of the show were the many Hyacinth Macaws, feeding avidly on the palms in the lodge garden. We watched, fascinated, as these majestic birds, the largest of the parrots, manipulated palm nuts with their feet, beaks and specially adapted tongues.

A number of the group followed our guide on a walk along the grass airstrip which bordered the property in search of the family of armadillos which were usually present. Unfortunately for us (and the armadillos), they had recently been predated by Jaguars but we did see Capybara with Greater Ani hitching a ride on their backs and some members of the group saw Azara's Agouti, a characteristic forest rodent. Those who walked along the airstrip had pleasing views of Epaulet Orioles and Silver-billed Tanagers.

Day 14

Friday 26th October

Today we left the Flotel at 0600 in order to do a last trip up to the Black Channel in search of Jaguar. We found a young female – a sister of Ginger called Amber – and we watched her moving gracefully through the long grass at the edge of the river. But, alas, it was time to leave the Jaguars and head back downriver again to Porto Joffre. Arriving there in mid-morning, we spent a little time looking at both old and current Hyacinth Macaw nest holes, and a pair which were being amorous in a nearby tree. After sampling some Cashew Nut fruit we climbed back on the open-sided vehicle for our return journey to the lodge on the Transpantaneira. We looked for Anaconda in the pools by the roadside without success, although we did find a Yellow-tailed Cribo snake. A Snail Kite on a roadside post gave us the best view so far of this characteristic bird of the area.

We were intrigued to find a smallish pond with five Giant River otters in residence – it seems they are adaptable to even small bodies of water. Clouds of Yellow Sulphur butterflies flew up from the muddy fringes of such ponds as we drove by. Later, we had to creep slowly by a herd of cattle being taken along the road by gauchos. And, of course, we traversed lots of those interesting wooden bridges, some of which are bypassed in the dry season.

Arriving at the lodge at lunchtime, we had a well-earned break before setting out on a boat ride. After a short journey we disembarked and walked along a trail into the forest. "See anything?" said our boat driver. Peering up into the branches of a dead tree the penny eventually dropped – one of the dead branches was animate! A Great Potoo peered down at us through its eye slits. But there was more to come. In a neighbouring tree was another, from under which sprang an apparent twig which turned out to be a young Great Potoo. What amazing camouflage. Back on the boat, we looked unsuccessfully for an Agami Heron but we were well content with what we had seen.

Day 15

Saturday 27th October

We decided on a very early drive to try and find Giant Anteater or Tapir. So, setting off at 0430, we headed off into the dark. Although not encountering those two species, we did have close encounters with both male and female Marsh Deer. On our return journey, a brief movement on our left turned to be an Ocelot, emerging from beneath a tree to have a look at us. It was gone in a flash but what a privilege to see. Returning to the lodge, we again went in the boats, and had great views of the diminutive American Pygmy Kingfisher. But the highlight was finding first a juvenile, then an adult Agami Heron with its stunning colour scheme. A great note to end on. In mid-morning we set off back to Cuiaba along the Transpantaneira, stopping for lunch on the way in a local restaurant. In late afternoon we boarded our flight to Sao Paulo to begin our long journey home, arriving in London on Sunday 28 October.

Everyone agreed it had been a great trip – in terms of cats we had seen nine different Pumas, six different Jaguars and two Ocelots, as well as many other species.

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Species Lists

Mammals (✓=recorded but not counted)

	Common name	Scientific name	October											
			15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Tufted Capuchin	<i>Cebus apella</i>									2			
2	Black Howler	<i>Alouatta caraya</i>									3		5	
3	Capybara	<i>Hydrochoeris hydrochaeris</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Azara's Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta azarae</i>											3	
5	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>			2	2	✓							
6	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>					1							
7	Greater Bulldog Bat	<i>Noctilio leporinus</i>									✓	✓		
8	Lesser Bulldog Bat	<i>Noctilio albiventris</i>									1			
9	Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>							1					1
10	Cougar	<i>Puma concolor</i>	2	3	2	4								
11	Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>								1	2	3	2	1
12	Neotropical Otter	<i>Lontra longicaudis</i>									1			
13	Giant Otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>									17	9		9
14	Patagonian Skunk	<i>Conepatus humboldtii</i>				1								
15	Crab-eating Raccoon	<i>Procyon cancrivorus</i>							1					
16	Guanaco	<i>Lama glama</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓								
17	Lama /Alpaca	<i>Lama glama/pacos</i>					✓							
18	Marsh Deer	<i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i>							1		1			1 ✓
19	South American Brown Brocket	<i>Mazama gouazoubira</i>							1					2
20	Gray Fox	<i>Lycalopex griseus</i>		4		1								
21	Tuco Tuco sp	<i>Ctenomys spp</i>				1								

Birds (H = heard only)

1	Greater Rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>						✓						
2	Lesser Rhea	<i>Rhea pennata</i>	15	2	1	24	✓							
3	Southern Screamer	<i>Chauna torquata</i>							✓	✓			✓	✓
4	White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>											✓	✓
5	Coscoroba Swan	<i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i>	4		2		✓							

	Common name	Scientific name	October												
			15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
6	Black-necked Swan	<i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i>	15	5	✓	✓	✓								
7	Flying Steamer Duck	<i>Tachyeres patachonicus</i>	2		3	1	2								
8	Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>		2											
9	Upland Goose	<i>Chloephaga picta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
10	Ashy-headed Goose	<i>Chloephaga poliocephala</i>	6		12										
11	Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>						✓	✓				✓	✓	
12	Crested Duck	<i>Lophonetta specularioides</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
13	Bronze-winged Duck	<i>Specularnas specularis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
14	Red Shoveler	<i>Spatula platalea</i>	2		12										
15	Chiloe Wigeon	<i>Mareca sibilatrix</i>	✓	✓	✓										
16	Yellow-billed Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>	1	3	✓	✓	✓								
17	Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>		2	✓	✓									
18	Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>	2		2										
19	Chaco Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
20	Chestnut-bellied Guan	<i>Penelope ochrogaster</i>										✓			
21	Blue-throated Piping Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
22	Bare-faced Curassow	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>										✓	✓		
23	Southern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	3												
24	Southern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialisoides</i>	✓												
25	White-tufted Grebe	<i>Rollandia rolland</i>			8	✓	✓								
26	Great Grebe	<i>Podiceps major</i>	5			✓	✓								
27	Silvery Grebe	<i>Podiceps occipitalis</i>		1											
28	Chilean Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>	20	3	24	6	12								
29	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓		
30	Maguari Stork	<i>Ciconia maguari</i>						✓	✓						
31	Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
32	Plumbeous Ibis	<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i>						✓	✓	✓			✓		
33	Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>						✓	✓			✓	✓		
34	Black-faced Ibis	<i>Theristicus melanopus</i>	✓	2	✓	✓	✓								
35	Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
36	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>							✓						
37	Rufescent Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	October												
			15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
38	Agami heron	<i>Agamia agami</i>													✓
39	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>							✓						
40	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
41	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>							✓	✓			✓	✓	
42	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
46	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	5					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
47	Rock Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax atriceps</i>	8												
48	Imperial Shag	<i>Leucocarbo atriceps</i>	✓					✓							
49	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
51	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
53	Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	✓	✓	6	✓	✓								✓
54	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
55	Cinereous Harrier	<i>Circus cinereus</i>	1	2	6	6	✓								
56	Long-winged Harrier	<i>Circus buffoni</i>										✓			
57	Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>											✓		
58	Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
59	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>												✓	
60	Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>							✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
61	Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
62	Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
63	Black-chested Buzzard-eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>	1		1	2	2								
64	Red-legged Seriema	<i>Cariama cristata</i>							✓						
65	Grey-necked Wood Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>							✓	✓				✓	✓
66	White-winged Coot	<i>Fulica leucoptera</i>		✓											
67	Red-gartered Coot	<i>Fulica armillata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
68	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>							✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
69	Magellanic Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus leucopodus</i>	4	1	4	✓	✓								

	Common name	Scientific name	October												
			15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
70	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>										✓	✓	✓	
72	Two-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius falklandicus</i>	1												
73	Pied Plover	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>									✓	✓	✓		
74	Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
75	South American Snipe	<i>Gallinago paraguaiiae</i>			2	4									
76	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>											✓		
77	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>										✓	✓		✓
78	Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	
79	Brown-hooded Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus maculipennis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
80	Dolphin Gull	<i>Leucophaeus scoresbii</i>	✓				✓								
81	Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	✓	✓			✓								
82	Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
83	South American Tern	<i>Sterna hirundinacea</i>	1					2							
84	Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
85	Chilean Skua	<i>Stercorarius chilensis</i>						1							
86	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓				✓							
87	Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>											✓		
88	Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>								✓					✓
89	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
90	Scaled Dove	<i>Columbina squammata</i>									✓			✓	✓
91	Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>									✓		✓	✓	
92	Picui Ground Dove	<i>Columbina picui</i>							✓	✓				✓	✓
93	Blue Ground Dove	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>												✓	✓
94	Long-tailed Ground Dove	<i>Uropelia campestris</i>													✓
95	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
96	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>		2	1	6					✓				✓
97	Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
98	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
99	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
100	Little Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzua minuta</i>									✓				
101	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>											✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	October												
			15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
102	Dark-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>											✓	✓	
103	Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>								✓					
104	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	1												
105	Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>												✓	
106	Band-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓		
107	Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>						✓							
108	Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>									✓	✓			
109	American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>												✓	
110	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>								✓					
111	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
112	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
113	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
114	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓		
115	Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa niriifons</i>										✓			
116	Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>									✓				
117	Toco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
118	White-wedged Piculet	<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>									✓				
119	Green-barred Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>						✓	✓					✓	
120	Chilean Flicker	<i>Colaptes pitius</i>		H			1								
121	Campo Flicker	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>												✓	✓
122	Pale-crested Woodpecker	<i>Celeus lugubris</i>								✓	✓				
123	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>						✓							
124	Magellanic Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus magellanicus</i>					2								
125	Southern Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
126	Chimango Caracara	<i>Milvago chimango</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
127	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓								
128	Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
129	Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>						✓	✓			✓	✓		
130	Turquoise-fronted Amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
131	Orange-winged Amazon	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>										✓			
132	Hyacinth Macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>							✓		✓	✓	✓		
133	Peach-fronted Parakeet	<i>Eupsittula aurea</i>										✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	October												
			15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
134	White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>											✓		
135	Common Miner	<i>Geositta cunicularia</i>		✓											
136	Rufous-banded Miner	<i>Geositta rufipennis</i>		✓											
137	Scaly-throated Earthcreeper	<i>Upucerthia dumetaria</i>	✓	3	✓	✓									
138	Buff-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>	✓	✓	1										
139	Dark-bellied Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes patagonicus</i>	✓	✓				✓							
140	Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
141	Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
142	Thorn-tailed Rayadito	<i>Aphrastura spinicauda</i>			6		1								
143	Austral Canastero	<i>Asthenes anthoides</i>			4	1	4								
144	Rusty-backed Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>								1					
145	Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>								✓	✓	✓		✓	
146	Greater Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>								✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
147	Wren-like Rushbird	<i>Phleocryptes melanops</i>			H										
148	Grey-crested Cacholote	<i>Pseudoseisura unirufa</i>								✓					
149	Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>								✓				✓	✓
150	Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>												✓	
151	Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>													✓
152	Mato Grosso Antbird	<i>Cercomacra melanaria</i>										H			
153	White-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>		✓											
154	Tufted Tit-tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>					1								
155	Pearly-vented Tody-tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>									✓				
156	Common Tody-flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>								✓					
157	Fuscous Flycatcher	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>											✓		✓
158	Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>										✓			
159	Austral Negrito	<i>Lessonia rufa</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
160	Ochre-naped Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola flavinucha</i>			1	1									
161	Dark-faced Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola maclovianus</i>		3											
162	Cinnamon-bellied Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola capistratus</i>	✓	✓	2	✓									
163	Great Shrike-tyrant	<i>Agriornis lividus</i>				1									
164	Fire-eyed Diucon	<i>Xolmis pyrope</i>		1		1	1								
165	Black-backed Water Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>								✓					

	Common name	Scientific name	October												
			15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
166	White-headed Marsh Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>								✓			✓		
167	Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>							✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
168	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>								✓			✓		
169	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
170	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
171	Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>								✓	✓		✓		
172	Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>							✓						
173	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
174	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>							✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
175	Rufous-tailed Plantcutter	<i>Phytotoma rara</i>		2											
176	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>									H				
177	Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>							✓	✓			✓		
178	White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
179	Chilean Swallow	<i>Tachycineta leucopyga</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					
180	Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>							✓	✓			✓	✓	
181	Brown-chested Martin	<i>Progne tapera</i>							✓	✓			✓	✓	
182	Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>											✓		
183	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
184	Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
185	Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>									H				
186	Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>		1	✓										
187	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>		1	✓			✓							
188	Fawn-breasted Wren	<i>Thryothorus guarayanus</i>									H	✓		H	
189	Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila dumicola</i>										✓			
190	Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>							✓					✓	
191	Patagonian Mocking Bird	<i>Mimus patagonicus</i>			2	✓									
192	Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>							✓	✓			✓		
193	Austral Thrush	<i>Turdus falcklandii</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
194	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓				✓	✓							
195	Black-chinned Siskin	<i>Spinus barbatus</i>			✓		✓								
196	Long-tailed Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella loyca</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
197	Solitary Cacique	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	October												
			15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
198	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
199	Orange-backed Troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
200	Epaulet Oriole	<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>											✓		
201	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>										✓	✓		
202	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>							✓	✓					
203	Austral Blackbird	<i>Curaeus curaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
204	Scarlet-headed Blackbird	<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i>								✓					
205	Chopi Blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>						✓	✓					✓	
206	Greyish Baywing	<i>Agelaioides badius</i>								✓			✓		
207	Yellow-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus thilius</i>			4										
208	Unicolored Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus cyanopus</i>										✓		✓	
209	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>									✓	✓		✓	
210	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
211	Red-crested Cardinal	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>							✓						
212	Yellow-billed Cardinal	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
213	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>										✓	✓	✓	
214	Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>							✓				✓		
215	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>							✓	✓			✓		
216	Grey-hooded Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus gayi</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓								
217	Patagonian Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus patagonicus</i>			✓		✓								
218	Mourning Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus fruticeti</i>		1	✓	✓									
219	Plumbeous Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>				✓									
220	White-bridled Finch	<i>Melanodera melanodera</i>				✓									
221	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>								✓			✓	✓	✓
222	Rusty-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila collaris</i>												✓	
223	Yellow-billed Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricolis</i>							✓						
224	Chestnut-bellied Seedfinch	<i>Sporophila angolensis</i>											✓		
225	Greyish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>								✓	H	✓	✓	✓	

Reptiles & Amphibians

1	Yacare Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus jacare</i>							✓	✓		✓		✓	
2	Common (Green) Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>								✓	✓			✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	October													
			15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
3	Common Tegú lizard	<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>									✓					
4	Amazon Racerunner	<i>Ameiva ameiva</i>									✓				✓	
5	Yellow-legged Snouted Tree Frog	<i>Scinax fuscovarius</i>										✓				
6	Veined Tree Frog	<i>Trachycephalus venulosus</i>									✓					
7	Yellow Tailed Cribo	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>													✓	



Puma by Chris Cooper



Rufous-collared Sparrow by Chris Cooper



Ocelot by Paul Goodliffe



Magellanic Woodpecker by Paul Goodliffe



Jaguar by Keith Buchanan



Bar-winged Cinclodes by Roger Bennett